

**Wojna domowa – jej definicja, przyczyny i skutki w komentarzu  
Grzegorza z Arezzo do Farsalii Lukana**

**Civil war its definition, reasons and consequences in the Gregory's  
of Arezzo commentary on Lucan's Pharsalia**

SUMMARY

1. Civil war in the invocation of the Lucan's poem. The terms: *furor* and *licentia ferri* as characterizing the Roman civil war. The Lucan's invocation in comparison to those of *Ilias* and *Aeneis*. *Pharsalia* as a political-historical epic poem opposite to myth and old epic tradition. *Furor* as a relation to Homeric *μηνις*. *Licentia ferri* as a relation to Vergilian *arma*. The real historical persons instead of mythological heroes. The main ethical criterion of *Pharsalia* is an individual contribution to defence of republic and liberty.

2. Gregory's of Arezzo commentary as a continuation of Lucan's concepts and their adaptation to political events in Italy at the turn of the 13th century.

3. A general definition of war, the difference between *war* and *battle*. The definition of the civil war as a destructive factor, finishing the era of republican liberty (*bellum civile – destructio finalis libertatis*). The Gregory's of Arezzo concepts inspired by those of Lucan that war is not an evil per se. Only the civil war is an evil, destroying a nation and all civil liberties. The commentator does not consider the civil war as a pacifist but as a patriot and a follower of the Republican Party. He is not against the war fighting with tyranny. He is against that war which destroys liberty and the communitarian character of a state.

4. Civil war as an inevitable consequence of corruption of the political system and destruction of law which is a base of all free societies, their morality and political institutions.

5. Description of Caius Julius Cæsar (the main enemy of the Roman Republic) as an example presenting the commentator's idea on the role of an eminent individual in the history of mankind.

6. *Conclusions*. The Gregory's of Arezzo concepts on the civil war on the field of his social, political and historiosophical ideas inspired philosophically by stoicism and politically by the ancient Roman republicanism.